

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

#### SCOTLAND.

## Report from Glasgow-Status of plague.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, October 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended October 20, 1900: Seven vessels were inspected and received bills of health, and of this number, 3 were bound for Canadian ports. There were inspected, crew, 366; cabin passengers, 187; steerage, 52; cattlemen, 36. Eighty-four pieces of baggage were inspected and passed, and 12 pieces disinfected. Two members of crews were rejected for slight fever of unknown origin.

There have been no new cases nor deaths from plague during the week, and 6 patients have been discharged from the hospital as recovered, leaving 14 cases now under treatment. There were 4 cases of typhus in the hospital during the week ended the 19th instant, and during the same period there were 34 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths.

The case reported in the press as suspected plague occurring in London has been officially declared not to have been plague. There have been no further developments from the Cardiff case.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Certain articles to be allowed shipment from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, October 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that after this date paper stock, consisting of new waste paper and paper cuttings, and new linen and cotton cuttings will be allowed shipment. I have carefully examined the establishments dealing in these articles and think they may safely be passed at present.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Vessels for Glasgow bound for ports in America.

GLASGOW, November 8, 1900.

Cleared to-day: Anchoria, Glasgow, New York; Lorderne, Greenock, Baltimore.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### VENEZUELA.

### End of smallpox in Maracaibo.

MARACAIBO, October 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward inclosed an English translation of a letter from the provisional president of this state announcing that the hospital for smallpox has been closed as no more cases of said sickness exist.

Respectfully,

E. H. PLUMACHER, United States Consul.

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State.

#### [Inclosure—Translation.]

MARACAIBO, September 26, 1900.

SIR: This department issued on the 25th instant the following resolution:

Having ended the smallpox epidemic which lasted for a few months in this city, the hospital which was opened for said purpose is therefore found to be unnecessary, and the citizen provisional president of the state has decided that said building known under the name of Santa Apolonia be closed from to-day, complying with all the formalities required for said act. Let it be communicated and published.

R. LOPEZ BARATH.

To the CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended October 29, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended October 27, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended October 22, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended October 27, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Brazil—Bahia.—Four weeks ended October 6, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 61. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 25,642. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria and 5 from enteric fever reported.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 41. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

France—Nice.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including enteric fever, 4, and 1 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—Magdeburg.—Two weeks ended October 6, 1900. Estimated population, 231,486. Total number of deaths, 81, including whooping cough, 4, and 18 from tuberculosis.

Weimar.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 26,933. Total number of deaths, 43. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.